The Pittsburgh Gazette

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Texas is successfully experimenting in sugar culture at many points.

—The snow storm has brought trouble to the railroad companies again.

—The Southern corn crop is 10,000,000 bushels greater than last year.

—Wanted—The man who can pass the compliments of the day without reference to the weather.

—A hint. Short-weight baker's loaves are seized in Quebec and distributed among the city charities.

—From all sections of the Union comes the news that both smallpox and diptheria are rapidly spreading.

—California proposes to cede a portion of the great Colorado desert to parties who will reclaim it from its barrenness.

—There was a blow-out in the office of the Cincinnati *Times* yesterday at noon. It was a boiler. No person was hurt.

—One of the Spragues fell down on a mill-pond the other day and jarred the whole State of Rhode Island. Light man, too.

—Societies have been formed in many of the New England States to provide hot meals and soft beds for itinerant tramps.

—There are 728 granges in this State, an increase during the year of 98, and an increase in the membership of about 10,000.

—As soon as the returns are all in, parents should investigate the cause of their daughters losing hair ornaments when out sleigh-riding.

—King Lee, the richest Chinaman in Montana, was recently murdered for his money at German gulch, and his assassins got away with $50,000.

—George W. Burns, of California, is the man who, when attacked by a bear, kicked the animal to death. He's a graduate of Harvard, and used to kick foot-ball.

—Pennsylvania pays $5,973,432 of internal revenue annually. Five States pay more. The highest are Illinois, $23,780,094; Ohio, $16,587,678; New York, $14,616,721.

—The New York *Times* thinks if Bennett had gone to the North Pole he would have done well, as the North Pole yearns for him, and he needs something of a cooling nature.

—The cold was so intense in Cheyenne last week that it froze the mercury. Fat men were paid five dollars an hour to sit on whisky barrels to keep the contents from freezing.

—The wealth of the Rothschilds, all told, is only seventeen billions of francs. Any fellow can count that on his digits, but it would take a long time to dig it out of the bowels of the earth.

—Indiana Blue Jeans has a Republican Legislature, and if he does not wish himself back in his cornfield or truck-patch before his term expires, it will not be the Legislature's fault.

There was a young editor—Bennett:
To "publish the news" was his tenet.
"I will 'hide' you to-day,"
Said young Mr. May;
And he hided! Oh! why hide it, Bennett?

—Mlle. Jakonbowitch is the most brilliant of the new pianists. She is one of the those artists when you wish to mention whom at a concert, you simply point at the name on the programme, and say "she."

—The New York *World* has a new Cabinet for Hayes at least once a week, and yet it professes to know that Hayes has not been elected; but it has not yet attempted to construct a Cabinet for Tilden, whose inauguration it treats as a foregone conclusion. This is queer.

—Sharpers in London, by working upon the credulity of people in America, make a great deal of money by informing them that they are heirs to immense fortunes in Europe, and that retaining fees are necessary to set the legal machine in motion to recover slumbering estates.

—Grapes have been raised in such quantities in California that they are a mere drug in the market, and some farmers are pulling up their vines in disgust. One man, however, finds it profitable to raise them to fatten swine with. In the vicinity of one town four farmers have just sown about one thousand acres each with wheat. The harvest is in May or June.

—Revs. Drs. W. M. Taylor, R. S. Storrs, W. I. Buddington, H. M. Scudder, Ray Palmer, Geo. H. Hepworth, David B. Coe, A. H. Clapp, Benj. N. Martin, Wm. H. Ward and several other clergymen of New York and Brooklyn have united to form a new local Congregational Association, most of them having withdrawn from the old association in consequence of its endorsement of Mr. Beecher.

—The son of John Morrissey, who died the other day, is described as "a young man of very quiet habits, a little inclined to reserve, and filled with an ambition to excel in literary pursuits. He had all the frank and manly qualities of his father,—qualities which all who know Morrissey recognize,—and with a refinement of manner and culture of mind which the father did not possess." He was his father's pride and joy, for whose sake all the political ambition of that father was inspired.

—W. H. Robertson, husband of the woman who eloped with John A. Child, from Indianapolis, has received a letter from Child, postmarked Omaha, in which he blandly remarks: "Jessie never loved you and I never loved Julia, and so we thought we had better leave, get married, and have the thing settled." It transpires that the two secured a pair of "Chicago divorces," through the instrumentality of a divorce lawyer, and were married by Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh, of Trinity church, Omaha. The couple are *en route* for Europe via California and Panama.

—From recent indications on the Pacific slope the American filibuster is likely to come to the front again. The objective point is Lower California and, in fact, all of Northern Mexico, and the objects to be obtained are indemnity for claims against Mexico, and conquest of Mexican soil. In spite of the denial of all knowledge of such a movement by parties alleged to be prominently connected with it, it is an indubitable fact that such an enterprise has been brewing for a long period, and that there are many American people who do not object to extending our dominions a little more to the southwest.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TRENTON, January 8.—The employes of the Trenton potteries, 1,500 persons, struck to-day in consequence of twenty per cent. reduction of wages. The strikers met and appointed a committee to confer with the employers, resolving if the conference failed that the committee should correspond with the workmen at Staffordshire, England, and solicit aid to enable them to stand out. The kiln men, dippers and sagger makers resolved to uphold the potterymen. There are nearly two thousand persons in the strike.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Rev. Hugh Henry Blair died yesterday, after a protracted illness, aged 67. He was a native of Lake Shore, Pa., received his education at Pittsburgh, and had been for the last forty-one years pastor of the First United Presbyterian church of this city.

NEW YORK, January 8.—A London dispatch says the steamer Colombo, from Hull for New York, is supposed to have foundered. The agent here says he has received no information of the reported disaster, and does not believe it.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Between Saturday evening and Sunday morning some memento lover took the mourning crape, value twenty dollars, from the door of the late Commodore Vanderbilt's residence.

CLEVELAND, O., January 8.—Mary and Ellen Auston, of Omaha, announced as lost in the wreck at Ashtabula, were yesterday found at Buffalo, alive and well.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Ten French nuns for Illinois are among the passengers by the stranded steamship Amerique.

BERLIN, January 9.—Bismarck is sick, but not seriously. He will return to Varzin.

THE STRANDED STEAMER.

The Amerique Still Aground.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., January 8.—The steamship Amerique now lies imbedded in sand ten or twelve feet, is perfectly easy and undoubtedly tight. No danger is anticipated unless an easterly storm should spring up. The cargo consists of miscellaneous articles, among which are many very valuable paintings. All the passengers, specie and baggage have been landed. The engineers and assistants have returned to the vessel, and powerful tug boats have arrived to attempt to haul her off. The passengers are mostly French immigrants, bound for the Western States, principally Illinois. The pilot sounded about fifteen or twenty minutes before 2 A. M., and finding five fathoms of water and the same kind of bottom as the channel leading into Sandy Hook, supposed he was in the right course for New York, but at two the steamer struck, the bow on, but so slightly that had not the wind been so heavy from the east she could have backed off. Although so near shore, the land was not seen till after the ship struck. The Sandy Hook lights were not seen at any time.

SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Double Inauguration in New Orleans.

Gov. Packard and the Pretender Nicholls Installed in Office.

The Police at the State House Attacked by a Democratic Mob.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS ON SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

The Examination into the Oregon Matter Continued.

LOUISIANA.

Inauguration of Gov. Packard.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—There was little excitement in the vicinity of the State House to-day attending the inauguration of Governor Packard. A heavy force of police was on duty, and admitted those who had passes. Not over two hundred persons were admitted. At one o'clock Gov. Packard entered the House of Representatives, which was festooned with flags. Many ladies were in attendance, and a band playing "Hail to the Chief."

Address by Gov. Kellogg.

After the Legislature was called to order Governor Kellogg, introducing Packard, said: Circumstances recall in many respects the condition of affairs four years ago, when I entered upon the duties of Chief Executive. Then, as now, the claimant to the same position went through the form of inauguration at the same time in another place. Then, as now, a majority of the members legally declared elected to the General Assembly organized in semblance of the Legislature. Then, as now, it was declared that the Government which represented the will of the majority would never be recognized by the minority. Then, as now, the business community were dragooned by a tyrannical junta into a pronunciamento of tax resistance. Here the comparison ceases. Four years ago the in-coming administration received no aid from the Government it superseded. Every department of the State Government is now in accord. As the legally recognized, unquestioned Governor of the State, acknowledged even by other branches of that body which is elsewhere setting up a pretence of the Government, I introduce to you the next Governor of Louisiana, and tender to him on behalf of the out-going Government prompt recognition of his just claims, and every aid and encouragement it may be in our power to bestow on an original Republican, intimate friend and co laborer of the lamented late Lieutenant Governor Dunn. Always faithful to his party, of tried ability and integrity, in your name and my own I bid him God speed.

Gov. Packard's Inaugural.

Chief Justice Ludeling administered the oath of office. Governor Packard read his inaugural. He said the pleasure with which he received his credentials of the representatives of the people was clouded with the recollection that many co-laborers in the cause of Republican freedom had fallen in death, and that thousands had been constrained through fear to avoid the ballot box or to vote against their will. Why this recourse to violence? Majorities had no occasion to use force. Minorities alone resorted to it. He had received a majority of votes, freely, fairly and lawfully cast. He had been declared elected Governor in the manner required by the Constitution and laws of the State. He should invoke all the powers conferred upon him to enforce obedience to the laws to command enduring peace for Louisiana. Amendments to the criminal laws recently adopted provided that prosecution in capital cases might be either by information or indictment, and authorized the Attorney General to change the venue in any case when in his judgment a fair trial could not be had in the parish in which the crime had been committed. These and other enactments would enable the law officers in cases of conspiracy, such as had characterized the last election, to remove the accused for trial beyond the influence and power of the conspirators. The constitution of the United States afforded adequate remedies where combinations existed beyond the power of the State authorities to deal with. The nation has in the executive chair a President who has never faltered in his obligations to guard the national honor. Having enforced the union of States, it is no less his duty than it is his pleasure under the constitution to maintain the rights of the humblest citizen in every portion of the national domain. The constitutionality of the laws under which the State Government claimed a title had never been successfully questioned. The party denying its valid title because votes polled by violent and unlawful practices had not been counted were especially stopped by their own action under the same law in 1872, when the Returning Board, constituted by and in accordance with that party, threw out statements of votes actually cast in several parishes, and on that canvass based the pretended title of the McEnery Government. He enumerated a number of national measures necessary for the welfare of the State, such as the protection of sugar and rice industries, national aid for levees, and the construction of railroads through Texas and New Mexico to the Pacific coast, with a connection to New Orleans, the establishment of commercial intercourse with South America by postal connection; expressing satisfaction that Mr. Hayes, President-elect, stood pledged to maintain the policy of the Republican party in this regard. In contradiction to the traditional policy of the Democracy, it will be my object to keep in view the obligation to execute the laws and maintain the public peace, to convince any constituents that every act is intended to promote their welfare, to secure for the State a just proportion of national favor, to develope those physical and moral resources upon which the prosperity and progress of every State must depend, and to appease by a just and liberal policy discontent which has so long repressed the energies and darkened the future of the most favored land in the American Union.

Democratic Disturbances.

About two o'clock, when Lieut. Governor Antoine was concluding his remarks, a crowd of about six hundred persons collected on Royal street, in front of the State House, and after hooting and jeering at the police at the door, began pelting them with oyster shells and other missiles, and yelling "Let's put them out." The doors were closed, and some parties then proceeded to deface Gov. Kellogg's carriage, which was standing near. Thos. Boyland, Nicholls' newly appointed Chief of Police, appeared and dispersed the crowd. The city is quiet to-night.

A large crowd assembled in front of Masonic Hall, where Nicholls police are being enrolled. As an attack on the State House was expected, it has been barricaded and reinforced to prevent the Democrats from taking it by force. The Democrats are elated by reports from Washington that the President will not recognize either Governor for the present.

Inauguration of the Pretenders.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—By noon a large crowd had assembled at St. Patrick's Hall, entirely filling the building, and by 1 P. M. some 5,000 people had assembled in the streets, Lafayette square and adjacent buildings. At 1 P. M. Gen. Nicholls left the City Hotel for the hall, where he was received with cheers by the people. Gen. Nicholls appeared on the balcony at 1:10, where, after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, the oath of office was administered to Nicholls and Wiltz by Judge Tissot.

Mr. Nicholls then delivered his inaugural address, in which he claimed to have been elected by over 8,000 majority; charged all the wretchedness and poverty which he said prevailed in the State upon the "foreigners" from other States, who for nine years had ruled; denounced the attempt of those parties to retain the control of the Government; charged them with usurpation and fraud; invoked the co-operation of all good citizens in his administration; expressed himself as in favor of laws operating equally upon all without distinction of race, creed or color; favored lighter taxation, to be brought about by economy and honesty in handling the State's revenues, and closed by invoking the aid of all good people to help him, and saying it would be his aim always to promote kindness, sympathy, confidence and justice between the two races that compose Louisiana's population.

The balcony of St. Patrick's Hall was draped with the flags of all nations, surmounted by the American flag. At the conclusion of Nicholls' address the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Father Allen. Nicholls and Wiltz were then escorted by a Legislative committee to Odd Fellows Hall, where they received the congratulations of their friends. The crowd in and about St. Patrick's Hall, estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 people, including a large number of ladies, quietly dispersed. Gov. Nicholls appointed Col. Thomas Boyland, a well known detective, Chief of the Metropolitan Police. Boyland has established his headquarters at Masonic Hall, where the force is being organized.

The Senatorial Election

in the Legislature to-morrow is the absorbing topic in Republican circles to-night. Kellogg and Antoine are believed to be the favorites. Anderson, Pinchback, Warmoth and Casey are understood to be in the field.

OREGON INVESTIGATION.

Examination Into Gov. Grover's Irregularities.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections continued this morning the investigation of the Oregon electoral matter by the examination of Chas. Dimond, of 115 Liberty street, New York. Dimond testified that he is a banker, doing business for A. E. & C. E. Tilton, New York, Ladd & Bush, Oregon, and others. Witness met the firm of Martin & Runyon on the 6th of December for the first time. On that date Runyon came to witness' office and left word that he wanted to see witness. Witness went to Runyon's office, and Runyon gave him a check for $8,000, payable to Ladd & Bush, Oregon. Witness gave Runyon a telegraph dispatch, which was read, as follows:

"*To Messrs. Ladd & Bush, Salem, Oregon:*

"Martin & Runyon have deposited $8,000 to your account."

The dispatch was in the cipher used by him and those he does business with. He was not requested to put the dispatch in cipher, nor to keep the transaction secret. Ladd & Bush telegraphed to witness on December 11th to return the $8,000 to Martin & Runyon; does not know why the $8,000 was returned unused. Witness went to the office of Martin & Runyon last Saturday, but held no conversation with either except as to the necessity of his (witness') coming to Washington to testify.

After further negative testimony witness said he would produce without a subpœna the letter book containing his correspondence with Ladd & Bush and Ladd & Tilton, of Oregon.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor Chamberlain Interviewed.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The *Herald* correspondent telegraphs from Columbia that Governor Chamberlain said to him yesterday that the action of the Hampton government in providing for the lunatics, orphans and convicts relieved him of his greatest embarrassment, and he was gratified that the Democratic taxpayers and other charitably disposed persons had assumed the care of these unfortunates. Chamberlain does not think that this voluntary contribution of taxes will have any effect whatever in deciding who is the legal Governor of the State. He says that the question of the Governorship cannot be decided by the people of the State now, nor by any tribunal in the State, but that it will be settled in Washington, either by Congress or by the President. He does not look forward to any collisions or clashes of authority that would be serious, and all minor conflicts as to the possession of offices would find an easy and peaceful solution in the courts.

VANDERBILT'S WILL.

How the Millionaire Distributed His Fortune.

NEW YORK, January 8.—To-day the will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt was opened at the residence of Mrs. Thorne, a daughter of the deceased, and read in the presence of the family, after which Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell and counsel proceeded to the Surrogate's office and petitioned for its probate. The will is dated January 9, 1875, and a codicil is attached dated June 10, 1875. The will directs the executors to pay to Mrs. Vanderbilt $500,000 settled on her at her marriage, together with the family mansion, statuary, furniture, plate, two carriages, one pair carriage horses, &c. To the five daughters, Mrs. Jas. M. Cross, Mrs. Wm. K. Thorne, Mrs. Horace F. Clark, Mrs. Daniel Terrance and Mrs. N. B. La Bon, $1,250,000 registered bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, and $1,250,000 consolidated mortgage bonds of the New York and Harlem Railroad company, to be divided in equal shares; to Mrs. Dan. B. Allen, a daughter, $400,000 United States 10-40s in trust, upon which she is to receive the interest, upon her decease the $400,000 bonds to go to her children; to a daughter, Mrs. Eliza Osgood, interest on $300,000 of same class of bonds, and at her decease the principal goes to the residuary legatee; to a daughter, Mrs. Catherine Lafitte, interest on $500,000 10-40 bonds, and at her death the bonds to be divided among her children; to a son, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, interest on $200,000 10-40 bonds, upon the decease of Cornelius the $200,000 bonds to be given to the residuary legatee; to a sister, Phebe, $1,200 per annum during life; to a neice, Phebe Ann Blake, $300 per annum; to Rebecca Little and daughter Cornelia, $200 each per annum; to a brother, Jacob H. Vanderbilt, $50,000 first mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Railway Co.; to a neice, Annie Root, $20,000 like bonds; to a nephew, Cornelius V. DeForrest, $10,000 registered Lake Shore bonds; to a neice, Phebe Ann Dusten, $5,000 Consolidated New York & Harlem bonds; to Mrs. Sophia White, $5,000 like bonds; to a niece, Charlotte Haskell, $5,000 such bonds; to each of three daughters of the niece, Phebe Ann Dusten, $5,000 such bonds; to Charles Simonson, son of a nephew, Charles M. Simonson, deceased, $10,000 like bonds; to the family physician, Dr. Jared Linsley, $10,000 like bonds; to Captain James Braisted, formerly in the employ of the Commodore, $4,000 such bonds; to Lambert Wardell, an old and faithful clerk, $20,000 such bonds, to a grandson, Wm. K. Thorne, Jr., son of his daughter Emily, $25,000 registered bonds of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company; to Samuel Patten Hand, a son of Obediah Hand, a brother of the Commodore's mother, one such registered bond of said company, $5,000; to the Reverend Doctor Chas. F. Deems, pastor of the Church of Strangers, $20,000 such registered bonds; to Mrs. Maria Lecher, wife of General Gordon Granger, $10,000 such registered bonds, and to the wife of a nephew, Samuel Barton, $25,000 first mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Railway Company. All the rest, residue and remainder of his property and estate is bequeathed to William H. Vanderbilt, his heirs, executors, administrators and assignees.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt, his sons Cornelius and William and Samuel Barton, a nephew of the Commodore, are appointed executors of the will and trustees. If Barton refuses to be executor and trustee without compensation, the bequest to his wife becomes void and the bonds revert to the residuary estate. The codicil bequeaths to his grandson, Cornelius Vanderbilt, a son of Wm. H., 22,396 shares of the capital stock of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company and 31,650 shares of the capital stock of the New York Central & Hudson Railroad Company; to Wm. K. Vanderbilt, another son of Wm. H., 20,000 shares of New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company stock; to Frederick W. Vanderbilt, another son of Wm. H., 20,000 shares of the same stock, to be delivered when he becomes of age; to Geo. Vanderbilt, another son of Wm. H., 20,000 shares of the same stock, to be delivered at the age of 21; to his beloved wife, Frank A. Vanderbilt, 20,000 shares of like stock, in addition to previous bequests. The will is witnessed by Francis P. Freeman, Sidney A. Carey, Jos. Harker and Charls A. Rapallo, and the codicil by Edwin D. Worcester, S. Derickson and Charles A. Rapallo.

A Brutal Outrage.

DAYTON, OHIO, January 8.—An old lady named Bessie Fulton stopped off a train at Osborn station, fourteen miles from Dayton, on Sunday morning at half-past two o'clock, and was led away from the town by two ruffians and brutally outraged. She is past fifty years of age, and lives near Syracuse, N. Y. A telegraph operator named Nadern heard her cries and rescued her, and captured one of the assailants.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Various Propositions to Settle the Presidential Contest.

A Disposition Shown to Make an Amicable Arrangement.

A State Rights Resolution Defeated in the House.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1877.

SENATE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of prominent business men and citizens of Cincinnati, members of both political parties, asking an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest. He spoke of the high standing of the petitioners, and said their opinions were entitled to great weight. He felt sure the general tone of the petitioners for a peaceful and orderly count of the electoral vote would be approved by every Senator.

Mr. THURMAN said he entirely concurred in the remarks of his colleague as to the standing of the petitioners, and he commended the petition to the Senate.

It was referred to the special committee considering the Presidential question. The committee was authorized to sit during the session of the Senate.

THE CONTEMPT CASES.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report showing the questions propounded on Saturday to Enos Runyon, of the firm of Martin & Runyon, bankers and brokers, New York, in regard to who ordered the check of $8,000 drawn by his house in favor of Ladd & Bush, of Salem, Oregon, and his refusal to answer, with a resolution directing the President of the Senate to issue his warrant for the arrest of Runyon, and have him brought to the bar of the Senate and show why he should not be punished for contempt. Ordered printed.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would call the matter up for action to-morrow.

By a vote of yeas 35 and nays 3 the resolution was passed which was recently reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections requiring Wm. M. Turner, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Jacksonville, Oregon, to answer the questions propounded as to messages which passed through his office in regard to the appointment of Cronin as Presidential elector and a check of $8,000 alleged to have been drawn in New York in favor of Ladd & Bush, of Salem, Oregon. The Senators voting "No" were Messrs. Barnum, Burnside and Eaton.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Mr. BOOTH submitted concurrent resolutions prescribing rules for the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, which provide that it shall be the right of any member of the Senate or House of Representatives, when assembled in joint convention, to count the electoral vote, to object to any certificate, upon which objection the President *pro tempore* of the Senate shall rule, and an appeal may be taken from such decision, when the two Houses shall separate and decide whether the ruling of the Chair shall be affirmed. In the case of disagreement an appeal can be taken to the Supreme Court, and the contested vote shall be decided in accordance with the decision of said court. The Justices of the Supreme Court, in deciding such contest, may receive in evidence the proceedings of any State officer or board of State officers and the reports of Congressional committees. Ordered printed.

Mr. BOOTH gave notice that he would submit some remarks on the subject.

Mr. WALLACE submitted a series of resolutions instructing the special committee on the Presidential question to report as to the powers of the Electoral College, and as to whether each House of Congress may examine both facts and law to enable it to determine if the returns are the true returns, if the appointment of electors by the State was in accordance with the provisions and guarantees of the Federal Constitution; and further, that when two returns come from a State, the two Houses acting concurrently must determine which is the true return, and no electoral vote can be counted without the concurrence of both Houses. He spoke at length upon these propositions.

OUT OF FUNDS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, calling the attention of Congress to the present condition of the appropriation for the payment of temporary clerks in that department, and asking an additional appropriation of $20,000 for the payment of such clerks during the remainder of the fiscal year, in order that the business of the department may not be embarrassed or delayed. Referred.

CHEAP TELEGRAPH.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of citizens of Ohio asking Congress to adopt measures to secure a cheap telegraph. Referred.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS, ETC., INTRODUCED.

Under a call of the States bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. CHITTENDEN, for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government. This is the same bill which he tried to introduce just before the holidays.

By Mr. MILLIKEN (by request), to extend for two years the Southern Claims Commission.

By Mr. BRIGHT, for the free coinage of silver dollars, and making the same a legal tender. This bill was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, notwithstanding the efforts of Messrs. O'Brien (Md.) and Kasson (Iowa) to have it referred to the Committee on Coinage.

By Mr. HUNTER, to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic Seas. It authorizes the President to organize and send out one or more expeditions towards the North Pole, and to establish a temporary colony for the purpose of exploration at some point north of the 81st degree of north latitude, on or near the shore of Lady Franklin Bay, to detail officers or other persons in public service to take part in the same, and to use any public vessel that may be suitable for the purpose, the scientific operations of the expedition to be prosecuted in accordance with the advice of the National Academy of Science, and appropriating $50,000 for the purpose.

By Mr. CLARKE, authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Glasgow, Mo.

By Mr. KEHR, for the further redemption of legal tender United States notes.

By Mr. BUCKNER, to utilize the product of the gold and silver mines, and to authorize paper circulation convertible into gold and silver; also to provide for counting the Presidential electoral vote.

Mr. LAWRENCE asked consent to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to ascertain whether in every State an equal opportunity for common school education (including school privileges for an equal time) is secured to colored and white children, and if not, to report a bill to enforce the Constitution in that respect.

Mr. KNOTT objected.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution. Rejected—yeas 112, nays 78—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. KASSON offered a resolution instructing the Select Committee on Privileges of the House in regard to the counting of the electoral votes to inquire whether any electoral votes were cast by persons laboring under political disabilities, and if so, what action should be taken thereon. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILLIS, the Select Committee on Privileges of the House in regard to counting the electoral vote was instructed to inquire whether votes were given during the recent election contrary to the prohibition contained in the Constitution "that no United States official shall be chosen as Presidential elector."

On motion of Mr. LEMOYNE, the Select Committee was authorized to inquire into alleged improprieties of conduct on the part of the Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

OFFICES ABOLISHED.

The bill abolishing the Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and transferring their duties to the District Commissioners, passed. There was not a single vote in the negative.

RESOLUTIONS DEFEATED.

A resolution calling for information as to the purposes for which troops have recently been stationed at Washington was defeated for want of a two-thirds majority. So also was the resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to report within two days a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of war claims except to loyal persons.

STATE RIGHTS.

Mr. MILLS (Texas) moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own laws, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce lawless invasion by an armed force of the several States or territories, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

The second reading of the resolution was called for, when Mr. KASSON suggested that it did not contain the words "Subject to the Federal Constitution." Several members on the Democratic side, who did not seem to approve the policy of offering such a resolution, suggested to Mr. Holman to move an adjournment, which he did, while on the Republican side a suggestion went around to oppose an adjournment and to force a vote on the resolution.

A motion to adjourn was defeated—70 to 95—and a vote was taken on the motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution. It was lost—yeas 107, nays 82.

The Speaker announced as a select committee to investigate the corrupt or improper conduct of the Washington Police Commissioners, Messrs. Lemoyne, Milliken, Candler (Ga.), Banks and W. B. Williams (Mich.).

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1877.

Gambler Pardoned.

President Grant has pardoned Martin Latrinte, a convicted gambler, upon the unanimous recommendation and urgent appeal of the twelve jurors who found him guilty, and also upon the petition of a large number of prominent citizens.

Commissioner of Patents.

Representative MacDougall informed the President to-day that he will give him an answer to-morrow in regard to accepting the appointment as Commissioner of Patents.

The Florida Investigators.

The House special committee investigating the Florida election has returned. The stenographers have not yet written out the testimony.

Secretary of Utah.

The President has nominated Levi P. Lucky as Secretary of Utah Territory.

The $12,000 Robbery.

F. S. Winslow, clerk in the cash room of the Treasury Department, has been arrested, charged with larceny of the $12,000 package recently stolen from the cash room.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Eastern Question Still Unsettled.

The Porte's Subjects in Adrianople Anxious to Fight.

Destructive Fires in Spain.

TURKEY.

Anxious to Fight.

CONSTANOPLE, January 8.—The inhabitants of Adrianople, Greeks and Turks, have asked authority of the Government to take up arms against the common enemy. The Sultan has ordered the Grand Vizier to thank them, saying he hoped to preserve the peace, but in case of war he expected the co-operation of all his subjects, without distinction of race or religion. He would lead the army himself.

The Conference.

At the meeting of plenipotentiaries yesterday Count Chaudordy, the French representative, is said to have stated that many of the motives alleged by the Porte for refusing the propositions of the conference appeared to him very legitimate, and the plenipotentiaries would find difficulty in combatting them. He aded: "France would never give countenance to an unjust cause."

LONDON, January 8.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that at to-day's meeting of the conference Signor Corti, Italian ambassador, in the name of the other European plenipotentiaries, controverted the arguments adduced by Sofvet Pasha at the last sitting. The Marquis of Salisbury supported Signor Corti's views. The Turkish representatives nevertheless did not withdraw their refusal to accept the conditions proposed by the powers. They, however, took part in the conversation on guarantees, especially on that relative to an international commission. The discussion was animated, and at the close of the sitting was adjourned until Wednesday. It is generally believe in Constantinople that the conference will only hold a few more sittings. The Marquis of Salisbury will probably prolong his stay beyond the date for which he had engaged a steamer.

The Servian Skuptschina.

LONDON, January 9.—A Belgrade telegram announces that the Skuptschina has been prorogued until June, because the Prince and his Ministers were not willing to meet in the present critical circumstance.

A dispatch from Vienna reports that Count Andrassy, in conversation, continues to express his belief in a peaceful result.

The Turkish Army.

LONDON, January 8.—General Klapka reports that the Turkish Government has a million breech-loaders and accoutrements for 400,000 men. The Turkish army in Bulgaria is rapidly increasing.

SPAIN.

Terrible Conflagration.

LONDON, January 8.—A correspondent at Madrid, writing on January 3, says: In Guipuzcoa and neighboring provinces today a hurricane has raged with terrific violence. The railway station and store at Irun is on fire. Miles of woods on the mountains are burning, and whole herds of cattle and hamlets have been destroyed. The military of the province have been actively engaged in arresting the conflagration.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—The Democratic Legislature passed bill No. 1, amending the election law, and repealing sections 23 and 26, providing for the purity and freedom of elections. The bill provides that the Governor, Speaker, and three Senators representing different parties, shall constitute the Board of Canvassers, who are authorized to canvass and make a return of the votes cast at the recent election, and to authorize a contest for office in some cases.

INDIANA.

Gubernatorial Inauguration.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 8.—At the last moment it was decided, on account of the crowd, to have the inauguration ceremonies at the Academy of Music, causing considerable delay and confusion in seating the audience. At 11:30 Governor elect J. D. Williams appeared on the stage, and was received most enthusiastically. The retiring Lieutenant Govenor, Seaton, as presiding officer of the joint session, opened the exercises, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Randolph leading in prayer. Governor Williams, being sworn into office by the Hon. Judge Niblock, and introduced by the retiring Governor, Hendricks, addressed the Legislature.

Lieutenant Governor Gray being sworn in, and having addressed the joint session, an adjournment was had.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, January 8.—Governor Anthony was inaugurated to-day. To-night a grand inauguration ball is in progress at the Opera House. Governor Anthony's inaugural was devoted chiefly to statistical information concerning the State. He also said he sought no higher office than Governor, which means, it is said, that he is not looking to the United States Senate.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, January 8.—John S. Phelps, Governor-elect, was inaugurated at Jefferson City to-day, in the presence of the Legislature and many visitors. His address was largely taken up with allegations of corruptions in national affairs.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, January 8.—The Legislature organized to-day. The Governor's message will be read to-morrow.

THE ASHTABULA CALAMITY.

Additional Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

CLEVELAND, January 8.—The *Leader's* special from Ashtabula says the Coroner's jury met at 2 P. M. The first witness was Lettie Bancroft. She resides at Ashtabula; had a conversation with Mr. Simon, night ticket agent at the depot, on the morning after the accident. I asked him why they did not extinguish the fire. He said they had orders from the company not to.

N. W. Simon recalled. Have no recollection of seeing Mrs. Bancroft that morning, and I swear I did not say that the railroad employes at Ashtabula had orders from the company not to put out the fire.

George Culley, the next witness, testified as follows: Am Captain of the second reel of the steamer Neptune; was home at the time the alarm was given; started immediately for the engine house; a hose reel, upon which were 500 feet of hose, had been taken out to the bridge by the men of the company. I think we were half an hour before arriving at the wreck with the steamer. When we arrived I think E. A. Hitchcock, Captain of the steamer, gave orders that no water should be used.

Michael Tinley was the next witness. Has been connected with the Ashtabula fire department about thirteen years as foreman of one of the companies. We did not run out our engine because there was so much snow and because we had no hose fit for use. No one told us not to run the steamer down, and nothing was said about water.

Theo. S. Evans said: Am Captain of the steamer Neptune's hose; arriving at the engine house, I found the steamer fired up and ready to start; the hose cart was drawn out; upon reaching the wreck heard some one say water was not wanted, but help for the wounded was; went to see what progress the fire had made; then proceeded with the Protection engine down the hill; was met by Geo. Brake, the foreman, who called out "My God, don't take that engine. I have orders from the engineer, Mr. Knapp, not to use it." I heard no other orders from anyone in regard to using water.

STEAMSHIP COLLISION.

The Montgomery Sunk and Thirteen Persons Drowned.

BOSTON, January 8.—The steamer Seminole, of the Boston and Savannah line, arrived to-night, reports that on the morning of the 7th, about forty miles off Cape May, she collided in a thick fog with the steamer Montgomery, of and from New York for Havana, striking her just abaft the wheelhouse, cutting her down to the water and sinking her in a few minutes. The second officer, eight of the crew and four Spanish passengers, names unknown, went down with the Montgomery. The saved were brought to this point on the Seminole. The second officer, Mr. Aschen, was pinioned by pieces of the wreck, and went down uttering piteous cries for assistance.

THE BENNETT-MAY DUEL.

Mr. May Comes Out Second Best.

The Hostile Meeting in Maryland—Mr. Bennett Returns to Philadelphia—Excitement in Sporting Circles.

BALTIMORE, January 8.—A rumor prevails here to-night that the Bennett-May duel took place to-day in Maryland, but diligent inquiry at the Maryland club fails to trace the rumor to any authentic source. The fact that Dr. Fred. May, of Baltimore, has not been seen in the city since early this forenoon, lends credence to the report. Intimate and confidential friends of the Mays decline to give any information, saying they are not at liberty to make any disclosures at present.

The Steward of the Maryland Club states positively that Dr. Fred. May was there at eight o'clock this morning, but not since. The brother of Dr. Fred. May, of this city, was visited to-night. He said his lips were sealed, and he could not answer as to whether a duel occurred to-day or not. "You will," said he, "appreciate my situation." He was evidently anxious.

A report was in circulation in Washington that the duel had been fought at Havre De Grace, but it could not be authenticated. Reports from Montreal say no information of a duel can be gleaned in that place.

Later.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9—1 A. M.—It was rumored here that Bennett and May fought yesterday (Monday) at Slaughter's, Delaware, a little station on the Delaware & Maryland Railroad. The rumor says that Frederick May was severely wounded. Bennett arrived in this city at midnight, and registered at the Continental Hotel, but declines to make any explanation. Numerous rumors are current.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The best informed source here asserts at a late hour to-night that the duel between Bennett and May has been fought. Bennett was not wounded. Nothing is said in relation to May, though the implication is that he sustained some injury.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9—2:30 A. M.—Bennett retired to his room shortly after midnight, and positively declined to discuss the subject of his difficulty with Mr. May. General Barlow, of New York, says the fact is certain that they fought at 2 P. M. yesterday at Slaughter's station, Del., near the Maryland boundary, and that Mr. May is seriously wounded. S. H. Robbins and C. Phelps are also registered at the Continental Hotel with Mr. Bennett.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

OIL CITY, January 8, 1877.
The river is closed.

BROWNSVILLE, January 8, 1877.
River 4 feet 6 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 17 at 7 P. M.

CINCINNATI, January 8, 1877.
The river is unchanged. There are about three inches of snow. Weather clear and cold. At Ironton the ice moved about three hundred yards early this morning, sinking two model barges. The ice moved again there this afternoon for an hour, but did no damage. At Gallipolis the gorge gave way last evening, moving about three hundred yards and mashing some coal barges slightly. Two movements occurred to-day, and a gorge is now reported at the mouth of Chickamauga creek.

MEMPHIS, January 8, 1877.
The river rose 3 inches; maximum thermometer 41. No arrivals or departures reported. Four inches of snow fell here last night; ice is running heavy.

EVANSVILLE, January 8, 1877.
Snowed all night; clear to-day and very cold; mercury 10 to 12; freezing hard to-night; wind west from north. River 7 1-10 feet. The snow is six inches deep.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8, 1877.
There were no arrivals or departures to-day. Clear and cold.

LOUISVILLE, January 8, 1877.
Weather cold and clear, with three inches of snow on the ground.

VICKSBURG, January 8, 1877.
No boats up or down. River rose one inch and clear of ice. Weather cold.

CAIRO, January 8, 1877.
River 6 feet 2 inches and rising. Clear; mercury 12. The river is full of running ice.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

Boards of Directors Chosen Yesterday by Insurance and Banking Institutions.

Following are the tickets chosen yesterday by the insurance and banking companies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny which held elections. Additional elections will be held to-day by other banks:

ALLEMANNIA INSURANCE CO.—R. C. Schmertz, William F. Lang, William Carr, Martin Heyl, Joseph Abel, Christian Siebert, T. J. Craig, Peter Keil, J. Ludewig Koethen, C. F. Wells, J. Fred. Schroeder, John Daub.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.—John Irwin, Jr., Captain William Dean, C. G. Hussey, Charles Hays, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Theo. H. Nevin, Hugh S. Fleming, James S. McCord, George W. Cochran, John F. Robinson, Joseph T. Speer.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.—Henry Irwin, George R. Riddle, Simon Drum, Wm. M. Stewart, Joseph Lautner, Jacob Franz, J. B. Smith, John A. Scott, J. S. Slagle, S. H. Geyer, R. B. Mowry, M. D., N. H. Voegtly, J. C. Patterson, C. F. Ingham, John Meyerhoffer.

GERMAN INSURANCE CO.—C. Barchfeld, Jos. Lang, A. Groetzinger, C. Hoeveler, H. E. Weith, Anthony Meyer, A. Dallmeyer, J. W. Tim, J. F. Havekotte, H. Herr, F. Linke, Chas. F. Schwartz.

UNION INSURANCE CO.—James H. Hopkins, A. J. Cubbage, Chas. A. Colton, J. C. Lappe, Chas. Meyran, Wm. Douglas, John Evans, Jacob H. Walter, Wm. Halpin, G. Stengel, Geter C. Shidel, John B. Dunlevy.

IRON CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—John R. Gregg, M. B. Brown, S. Beymer, D. G. Elliott, R. M. Kennedy, G. W. Coffin, Geo. Alexander, T. W. Baker, David Gregg, Wm. Stevenson, C. H. Paulson, John Cowley, John M. Irwin.

HUMBOLT INSURANCE CO.—L. Weiderhold, Thos. J. Graff, John Selling, Albert Schwerdt, F. J. Weise, John Berger, Henry Yeager, John Herchenrother, Adam Eret, Adam Heyl, H. Landgraf and P. Urling.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.—H. M. Bole, J. F. Beilstein, R. B. Francis, H. Handel, Jas. Lockhart, John A. Myler, Jos. McNaugher, John Porterfield, James Richey, Jr., Alfred Slack, John Thompson, C. P. Whiston.

M. & M. INSURANCE CO.—James I. Bennett, A. E. W. Painter, John W. Chalfant, Robert Lea, I. C. Pershing, William Walker, Mark W. Watson, John Wilson, Jos. Walton, C. W. Batchelor, S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Geo. W. Hailman.

CITY INSURANCE CO.—Robt. J. Anderson, Capt. R. J. Grace, Wilson Cunningham, Robt. B. Townsend, G. L. B. Fetterman, Chas. Magnin, A. F. Dalzell, Capt. J. S. Adams, Thos. Rourke, Wm. Barker, Jr., F. T. Plunkett, Samuel Reynolds, John R. Gloninger.

ARMENIA INSURANCE CO.—S. S. D. Thompson, M. G. Clark, John D. Scully, Jacob H. Walter, J. G. Wainwright, Hugh McNeill, John Heath, A. Weise, Henry Warner, George Wilson, James Laughlin, Jr., J. Palmer O'Neil, Robert H. Dalzell, John A. Myler, James Marshall, Wm. T. Dunn, W. W. Speer, David Gilmore, E. A. Curtiss, J. C. Lewis, S. McCune.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—Jas. Herdman, Wm. Van Kirk, Charles Arbuckles, Samuel McCrickart, Jared M. Brush, Capt. John L. Rhoads, C. B. Shea, John Farrel, O. P. Scaife, W. F. Lang, John F. Dravo, J. B. D. Meeds.

HOUSEHOLDERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Peter Zorn, Nicholas Heil, A. L. Reiman, Wm. Loeffler, Jacob Scholl, Chas. Seidenstricker, C. J. Hillard, Wm. B. Sterritt, E. W. Swenzel, John Froehlich, J. J. Slevin, Thos. N. Miller.

BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.—James A. Hutchinson, R. C. Gray, James Reese, H. W. Oliver, Jr., John P. Smith, N. J. Bigley, Edward Gregg, Thomas Donnelly, J. A. Warden, O. P. Scaife, Robert Munroe, John G. Holmes, James H. Sewell.

ARTISANS INSURANCE CO.—Wm. H. Smith, John Moorhead, Abraham Garrison, James P. Barr, Malcolm Hay, John Dunlap, Wm. Coleman, Wm. Hasiage, Sullivan Johnson, Madison Bailey, F. M. Hutchinson, John Birmingham.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO.—Robert Liddell, Joachim Weisser, M. C. Kane, Henry Daub, J. Jahn, W. J. Friday, F. Mason, A. Enning, Chas. Bierman, C. Klicker, W. Waechter, John Thoma.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY.—Robert H. King, John F. Jennings, Samuel McClurkan, John Floyd, James M. Bailey, N. J. Bigley, John S. Willock, Capt. Madison Bailey, Daniel Wallace, Thomas Smith, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Major Adam M. Brown.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—H. Gerwig, John C. Fleiner, Adam Wiese, Gottlieb Faas, N. H. Voegtly, Damas Lutz, Frederick H. Eggers, J. J. Herrmann, George P. Wilhelm, Jacob Mutzig, Leonard Walter, Frederick Lang, Joseph Lautner, John H. Lotz, C. W. Anschutz.

BANKS.

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.—Arthur Hobson, James McBrier, J. A. Myler, J. H. Elton, Alfred Slack, James Hemphill, Fred. Eshelman, C. C. Boyle, John Heath.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last night Mr. F. S. Chanfrau enacted the part of *Kit Redding*, one of his best known and most admired roles, in "The Arkansas Traveler," a play that deals largely in the rough incidents of western life. *Kit* is a sort of desperado, a Wild Bill kind of a fellow, quick with the bowie knife and revolver, and relentless in the pursuit of one who may have by injury or insult aroused his vengeful feelings. The character of the principal part is a very fair indication of the character of the play, which, however, it must be understood, does not belong to that exceedingly inferior and worthless class in which Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack and others have aspired to reach the heights of dramatic fame. There are many artistic and truthful touches about Mr. Chanfrau's impersonation of *Kit*, and his naturalness gives to it a merit by reason of which it deserves to be classed among genuine dramatic portraits. There is nothing spurious or overdrawn about it. Of the support, which was good, we shall speak again, but we cannot close without referring to the excellence of Stockwell and Dean as *Judge Suggs* and *Major Squiggs*.

Library Hall.

The amusements of Pittsburgh have been so poorly patronized for a couple of months past, and the prospects of better days seemed so indefinite, that when the writer stepped last night into Library Hall he was greatly surprised at sight of the immense audience that was enjoying the initial performance of the Merry Bishops. Every seat was occupied and there was hardly standing room in the aisles. It was an assemblage well calculated to make Manager Canning's eyes glisten with delight, because it mutely told of a swelling revenue. The entertainment given by the Merry Bishops is much like the performances of the Vokes and Troubadours, but as a whole it is not as good as either of the latter's. The performance of the "Incomprehensible Trio," Messrs. Bishop, Lane and Hill, was exceedingly funny and they were called out again and again by their auditors being loth to let them disappear. The Misses Yeaman's are clever vocalists, and Frank Swift is an expert in the use of skates. Mr. Brewster, the ventriloquist, has a marvellous command of his voice and is thoroughly skilled in his art. The performance closed with a rather stupid act called "The Funny Old Fairy."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. W. Carsten & Co.,
COR. SIXTH & LIBERTY STS.
REDUCTIONS
DRESS GOODS.
MOURNING GOODS.
SILKS
VELVETS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS.
Our stock the largest and prices the lowest.

RITER & CONLEY,
55 and 56 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH,
Manufacturers and Builders of
Iron Mill Buildings,
ROOF FRAMES,
Bridges, Boilers,
OIL TANKS BLAST FURNACES
And all kinds of
HEAVY IRON PLATE WORK.
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
COPPER WORK.

B. & B.
JANUARY 4, 1877,
We will offer unequaled bargains in choice
NEW DRESS GOODS.

Plaid Suitings 10c.
Plaid and stripe Suitings 12½c.
Graduated Striped Rugby Suitings at 15c.
Plaid Mohair Alpacas 20c.
Dark Brown Basket Suitings 20c.
100 pieces Dark Brown Poplin Alpacas, double width, for 30c., usual 37½c quality.
Double width American Biarritz Cloths at 25c, in all the choice shades.

Choice line double width
COLORED MOHAIR ALPACAS,
AT 22 CENTS.
COLORED CASHMERES,
Double width at 30c.
All-Wool Colored Cashmeres and Merinos at 65 cents and 75 cents.
BLACK CASHMERES,
At 70c, 85c, 90c, $1 and $1 25 that purchasers will find absolutely better value than [illegible]
BLACK SILKS AT $1.
Black Dress Silks in Gros Grain and Cashmere Satin, at $1 25, $1 40 and $1 50, which [illegible] any values heretofore offered.
Great bargains in Fine Black Silks, $1 62 to $4 00.
Large line Colored Dress Silks at $1 25, $1 37 and $1 50.
Great bargains in Party Silks at $1 37½.

BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,
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N. B.—CLOAKS—Having purchased (December 29th) a large line of choice extra long Cloaks at a great sacrifice, in Basket, Rough and Plain Beaver Cloths, we can offer purchasers bargains that [illegible] Cloak trade of the season. Prices $2 to $25 each.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
For the year ending December 30, 1876.

Capital	$150,000 00	
ASSETS.		
Mortgages and Real Estate	[illegible]	
Premiums	[illegible]	
Cash	[illegible]	
Office Furniture	1,751 27	$71,107 42
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	$45,503 47
EXPENDITURES.		
Expenses	[illegible]	
Commissions	[illegible]	
Returned Premiums and Cancelled Policies	[illegible]	
Fire	[illegible]	
Dividend	[illegible]	
Profit and Loss	1,428 77	$14,541 60
		961 87
Amount of Outstanding Risks		$1,554,497 34

J. J. ALBREE,
Secretary.

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MARKET STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN ENTIRE NEW LINES OF
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Barred and Country Flannels, Millinery, Straw and Silk Goods, Velvets, Velveteens of our own importation.
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SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,
Entirely New Stock at Old Prices.
SILKS in all the Newest Shades.
Large Stock of VELVETS, VELVETEENS and PLUSHES, at greatly Reduced Prices.
IRISH POPLINS at 75 cents, worth $1.25.
Large and New Stock of FINE DRESS GOODS.
Also, CASHMERES, ALPACAS, &c., cheaper than any store in the city.
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L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix,
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LARGEST STOCK IN PITTSBURGH
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85 Smithfield Street, Near Diamond Alley.

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FOR GARDENS, OFFICES, CEMETERIES, &c.
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Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated
GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY,
To be had in Pittsburgh at T. C. Jenkins, R. & A. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. H. Stewart & [illegible] & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, Kast & Orr, Hoerge & Bachman, [illegible] & Sweeney, H. Wallace, [illegible], J. T. Colvin & Co., Henry Dallmyer, Chas. C. Baer, J. G. & W. Barker, Pretzfield Brothers.

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Repairing promptly attended to on short notice.
EDWARD BOURNE,
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197 and 199
PENN AVE.
SILK DEPARTMENT.
Black Dress Silks, balance of stock at old prices.
Colored Dress Silks, [illegible]
Light and Dark Colored Brocade Silks.
Plain Colored Silk Velvets.
[illegible]
Cream and Snow White Wool Cashmeres.
SCARF DEPARTMENT.
Fancy Scarfs, Bows and Ties at reduced prices.
CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' Cloaks, in Rough, Plain Beaver, Matelasse and Brocade Cloths, [illegible]
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Misses' Fine Cashmere Hose—all sizes—at 75c per pair.
Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cashmere Hose—all styles—at $1 per pair.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' Light and White Kids at $1 per pair.
[illegible]
Men's 2 button Light and White Kids at $1.50 per pair.
White Goods and Lace Departments.
Fine White Swiss and French Organdie Muslins.
[illegible]
FANCY GOODS.
Fine Party Fans, Fancy Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, [illegible] Brushes, Combs, &c.
Gents' Furnishing Department.
Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Silk Half-Hose, Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets, &c.
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RAGS! RAGS!
I want all the good cotton and woolen rags I can get, [illegible]
JAMES HARRISON,
No. 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

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Wholesale
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FLOUR
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FEED,
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NEW FALL GOODS.
FINEST IN THE CITY.
HENRY G. HALE,
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Cor. Penn Ave. & Sixth St.

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.
Pier, Dannals & Co.,
SELL THEIR
FINE BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER AT
$1.50 PER DOZ. PINTS,
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The Best Quality of Ale and Porter.

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Lumber Merchant,
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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47½.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 102½.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106½.

THE Allegheny county Democrats met yesterday, and expressed themselves on national politics. It is needless to say that this "expression" was decided and strong. It is generally believed, however, that the sun will continue to shine.

THE Private Secretary of Mr. TILDEN, Colonel FELTON, has been shown to be a man who wished the banker from whom the $8,000 draft was purchased not to tell more than he knew, and is the man who purchased the draft. Significant, this.

THE renomination of tried men to be their own successors in the United States Senate cannot be too highly commended. Senator LOGAN is among the last in this list. Senators FERRY, BLAINE, LOGAN, and one or two others, show that Republicans appreciate the services of faithful men, and are willing to continue them in honorable stations.

THERE is a report current among the legal fraternity, in this city, that the purpose of the SEELY case, out of which the recent Supreme Court decision came, was to have a verdict in favor of the city, in order that assessments might be more readily collected. This is a strange circumstance, if true. It argues that the city was all along doubtful of its right to enforce the Penn avenue act, and sought to get the necessary authority clandestinely. If this is true, it deserved defeat. If any questions existed, the proper plan was to openly test them, and thus act in a manly, fair way. We cannot think, however, that the city would pursue the course ascribed to it.

THE bill to extend the time for the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for eight years, has passed the Senate, and is reasonably sure to pass the House. This is right and proper. The road is in advance of its time, but is destined to be a successful enterprise ultimately. The line, so far as built, more than pays its current expenses, and will, when extended across the continent, become a paying road. Dakota, and the regions beyond, are destined to be the great wheat growing sections of the country; while the Yellowstone, Black Hills, and other sections of the route, are destined to produce gold and attract settlers. The road is now four hundred and fifty miles in operation, and two hundred miles more would take it to the Black Hills. On the Pacific Coast, its short line has already a paying trade.

THE payment of $165,000 by the attorneys of the Nation Trust Company, satisfactorily discharges so much of the obligations due the city. The remainder, we understand, is amply secured. We are gratified at this result, and believe it partly due to the faithfulness of the City Attorney, Mr. BIGELOW, and partly to the generous action of Councils, in not pressing the stockholders to the wall. Had the appeals of one or two journals prevailed, to crowd the entire claim of $415,000 on the stockholders, and to force payment, we are of the deliberate opinion that the city would have recovered nothing whatever. It is known how the stockholders came to assume the obligations, and the legality of the proceedings is involved in serious doubt. They were really *forced*, by what is now known to have been one of the parties involved in the bond transactions, to assume the obligations, under threat of being forced into bankruptcy. Having assumed the obligations, and realizing that the Nation Trust Bank had been made use of to dispose of the bonds, although it is affirmed the bank itself derived no benefit from the transaction, the stockholders have had the manliness to attempt to make good the loss of the city. In June last, it was discovered, owing to the depreciation of property, that they could not meet the full obligation, and a compromise was made. It has been a hard struggle to meet this, but for their own good we insisted it should be done. We are gratified it has been, and believe it is best all round. The city gets what it agreed to take, and the stockholders are relieved of part of the payment.

WITH all proper respect for the perversity of the *Post*, and a few other Democratic organs, the opinion is not general that the Louisiana Returning Board acted illegally or even improperly. The situation as to Louisiana is about as follows: The Republicans insist that HAYES received a majority of all the *legal* votes *legally* cast, and the Democrats affirm that TILDEN received a majority of all the votes cast. This claim is not denied; but when conceded it does not give the electoral vote of the State to TILDEN, unless the said votes contained a majority of the legal votes legally cast. The laws of Louisiana make the Returning Board the judges of the legality of the votes cast, and their opinion is a finality. The courts of that State are not authorized by the laws of Louisiana to revise or reverse the returns as made up and certified by the Returning Board. Whether this law is wise or otherwise, it is the law of the "Sovereign State" of Louisiana. In accordance with the provisions and directions of said law, the Returning Board has canvassed all the election returns of the State, and taken the testimony of several thousand witnesses in regard to the conduct of the election and the question of intimidation and violence in a number of parishes. The conclusion of the whole matter was, that a majority of the lawful votes, according to the laws of Louisiana, were cast for the HAYES and WHEELER Electors, and they so certified; and the said electors met and organized in strict accordance with the law of Congress, and cast their votes for HAYES and WHEELER, and a certificate of said votes duly authenticated under the seal of the State has been placed in the hands of the President of the Senate. This is a clean and clear record. The Oregon case is not a parallel. The question there is, whether the Governor acted in a legal manner in giving a certificate to CRONIN, and withholding it from WATTS. The majority in the election was clear, and the law is believed to be clear.

POLITICAL KALEIDISCOPE.

Little by little, light develops in the solution of the Presidential issue, and we will soon reach, we think, a settlement of the entire trouble in an amicable and satisfactory manner. Technicalities will yield to a spirit of honesty and fairness, and whatever is right will be given effect. We entertain no doubt that the right will be clearly developed, in time to answer every purpose. Florida and South Carolina are practically out of the way,—the fact that HAYES is entitled to the electoral vote of those States being now very generally conceded. Oregon is under investigation, and enough has been developed to show that TILDEN was disreputably connected with the technical trick perpetrated by GROVER. No one pretends, aside from Senator BOGY, that the trick is either shrewd or legal, while many prominent Democrats regard it as disreputable. Senator MORTON'S committee, however, is searching after the motive, the presumption being that men do not risk reputation in a disreputable transaction for nothing. CRONIN let out very promptly that he received $3,000, but attempted to have it credited to "expenses." It has however, been ascertained that TILDEN'S private secretary, PELTON, had a draft for $8,000 made, and telegraphed to Oregon, while GROVER admits that suggestions were made to him as to his course precedents furnished, while an "extreme Western agent" of TILDEN suddenly found himself in Portland, Oregon. With clues like those already developed, it does not seem at all unlikely that TILDEN'S use of money to control results in Oregon will be clearly established. Such being shown, we do not imagine the better element of the Democracy in Congress will trouble themselves farther as to his claims. In any event, the technical features of the Oregon case will not be insisted upon, we suspect, now that the Alabama irregularity has come to light. We do not imagine that Republicans, under ordinary circumstances, would desire to put any impediments in the way of receiving and counting the Alabama returns; but, if technicalities are to be insisted on, the Democrats cannot complain, if the rule is made uniform.

The entire change of general position, on the part of the Democracy, is another significant sign of the times. They now propose that a new election be ordered in three States—Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana—and propose to abide the result. There are those who limit this demand to Louisiana, and say that a new election in that State will be sufficient. This will not be conceded. We have no security that a new election will be productive of any more satisfactory results than the other. Had Democrats kept the peace and left the political struggle to its usual course, there would now be no occasion for complaint. It is not seriously pretended that, had the canvass been peaceful and fair, the Republicans would not have carried Louisiana by 15,000 majority. And now that the Returning Board has strictly complied with law, and thrown out the parishes that were intimidated, it is rather cool for the bull-dozing element to ask the opportunity to try their experiment over again. The policy of the Republican party is to show that the action of the Louisiana Returning Board was just, as it was undeniably legal. The report of the Senate Investigating Committee will be final in that direction.

The various Democratic meetings to be held to-day, comprise another feature of the pending struggle. What they would amount to, were they the spontaneous expressions of a real feeling, we cannot tell; but they have been so ostentatiously developed, that they are known, not as the voluntary expressions of a deeply impressed people, but simply as a part of a bull-dozing operation of the Democratic party, meant to frighten Congress into voting TILDEN into the Presidency. They are of the same character as the Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Indianapolis,—originated and paid for by the leaders as an excuse to get repeaters into that State. So these meetings are mere paid assemblages designed to enable TILDEN declare that he must be made President at all hazards. It is too transparent. Were TILDEN to issue a *pronunciamento*, after the Mexican fashion, it would really have more weight than those bull-dozing meetings. The fact that so astute a manager as he should resort to them, shows the inherent weakness of his case. A man who is at all confident of the justice of his claims, does not try to frighten people into their acceptance, by a great display of Chinese lanterns, and the pounding of tom-toms.

In the meantime, a sound and proper sentiment is obtaining throughout the country. Governor HAYES, convinced that he is honestly as well as technically elected President of the United States, puts forth no effort to seize power, nor to assert his claims. He is content to wait the action of Congress, which is reasonably sure to reflect the good sense of the people. He simply asks that right shall prevail, whatever the result may be. This is in perfect accord with the petition of the New York and Philadelphia business men, that the count shall be carefully and correctly made, irrespective of politics, and in the interest of the peace of the country. We do not understand this as a concession to the lawless spirit of the Democracy, but rather as indicating favor to fairness and right, irrespective of the appeals of the Democracy, or any one else. The Republican party is not in the least afraid of a fair and just decision in this matter,—on the contrary, this is precisely what it is struggling for. Senator CONKLING, in his speech, in presenting the New York memorial to the Senate, reflected, in the most perfect manner, the sentiments of the Republican party. We therefore see nothing that bears an unfavorable look, so far as counting the electoral vote is concerned. If technicalities are resorted to, the Democrats are beaten there; if fairness is the rule, HAYES is undoubtedly elected, and if bull-dozing, the Senate wields the power.

SAMMY'S LAST TRICK.

Whether the ex-Governor of New York maintains the even serenity of his mind, is a question that may be fairly asked, just now. He has spent his cash on such gentry as CRONIN, with a strong suspicion that GROVER received his share, but it has come to nothing. His far-away Oregon friends did their duty, to the best of their ability, but it was the ability that was lacking. The footprints of conspiracy and fraud were so apparent, that it was not difficult to get on the track of facts, which, while not fully developed, already bear a curious look. In the first place, the evident arrangement to give CRONIN the certificates, in place of handing them to one of the regular electors, showed collusion and conspiracy,—involving the Governor, Secretary of State and CRONIN. This constituted the first blunder. Then CRONIN refused to show the certificates to the other electors, or to satisfy them, beyond his assertion, that he was certified to by the Governor, and evidently wanted an excuse to act by himself, and was fully prepared with dummies to fill vacancies. Thus conspiracy number two was developed,—CRONIN resolving himself into an electoral board for the purpose of filling vacancies. All this would have been open to the strongest suspicion, had not the cunning fingers of SAMMY appeared,—but soon they were evident, and then the trick was known.

We are not prepared to certify that the last was the shrewdest trick of the renowned SAMUEL. His set up of the Indianapolis Convention; his repeaters in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City; his bull-dozing operations at the South, and his general expenditures of money, are worthy his fame. They bear the marks of skill, that would be naturally looked for in the man who had made millions out of railroad wrecking. But that Oregon affair was too far off, and the operations essential to it too hurried for the crafty SAMUEL to perfect his arrangements with average skill. Or perhaps his side was managed well enough, but CRONIN and GROVER were too thin. At all events, it is entirely certain that CRONIN got his pay, and that GROVER met with no loss. He has made a speech, declaring the high and pure principles that controlled him; how he was governed by the loftiest sentiments, and the highest aims. He felt himself, so to speak, the embodiment of law and justice. His feet rested on snow-capped mountains, and his head was in an atmosphere of rarest purity. And from that pure and lofty pinnacle, he looked down on the vanities of life, and determined that his course should be one of frozen purity. So he told a San Francisco audience. Alas, however, for human virtue. It now stands revealed, that however elevated the summit on which the noble Governor was perched, SAMUEL was there,—if not in person, there in substance,—gold,—representing the Kingdoms of this world, and demanding worship and service. We may do the worthy Governor injustice, but as SAMMY'S money has gone somewhere, and he has done SAMMY'S wishes, we think they struck a bargain.

A Disclaimer.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 6th inst., which would seem to insinuate, that I was in some way responsible for the article in the *Telegraph*, in reference to the Penn Avenue decision, referred to in your paper. Whether you intended any reflection on me I cannot say; at all events, the inference might be drawn, that such was your intention. I therefore respectfully ask, that you correct that statement, so far as it relates to me, for the following reasons: First, I have never seen, or heard read, the article in the *Telegraph* you refer to. Second, I had nothing to do with furnishing information for that article, and know nothing about it. Third, I do not know the editor of the *Telegraph*, Mr. Hart, and never furnished that paper with any communication since he took charge, and Fourth, I have nothing to do with the management of the *Telegraph*, consequently, am in no way responsible for its opinions. In reading your article one might suppose that you intended to convey the idea that during the time I acted as President of the *Telegraph*, money realized from water bonds had been used in the running of that paper. If that was the intended meaning of the article, allow me to say that in making the assertion you have rendered the article conspicuously inaccurate, for not one dollar of water bonds, or any other city money, was used in running that paper during my administration.

I do not write this in a spirit of vindictiveness, or for the purpose of getting myself into any newspaper controversy, but send it to correct an impression which seems to have caused you to "lay the foundling at the wrong door."

Respectfully yours,
C. W. BACHELOR.
PITTSBURGH, January 8, 1877.

[The only thing we need say, in answer to the above is, that we did not leave an open door for any of the inferences mentioned. We simply stated that Mr. BACHELOR was one of the originators of the Penn avenue act, which he does not deny. For all he mentions, there was no basis in our article.—ED. GAZETTE.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE, with critical and historical notes of all places whose names occur in the Scriptures, &c. By H. S. Osborn, LL. D. Publiseed by the State University at Oxford, Ohio.

Dr. Osborn has prepared this work with great care. He has gathered his material from the best sources of information and from personal travel and observation. All the latest discoveries in relation to places of Bible fame are noted in the volume, and it is a compendium of the very latest facts in connection with the history of the Palestine of this and former times. For the Bible student it is a very valuable volume.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS: Practical Studies for the Conservation of the Health of Girls. By Tullio Suzzara Verdi, A. M., M. D., Author of "Maternity: A Treatise for Young Wives and Mothers." Published by J. B. Ford & Co., New York.

Dr. Verdi occupies a front rank in his profession, and what he says is entitled to the most considerate attention. In this volume, in a chaste, practical, perspicuous way, he gives a vast deal of information of incalculable value, concerning matters of vital importance to the health of woman. He treats his subject with eminent sensibility, and with becoming delicacy. He is notably right in asserting that "True knowledge never trespasses upon delicacy;" and also when he adds, "Let every organ of the body be called by its right name,—as the arches or pillars of a building, the angles or triangles of geometrical figures, the petals or stamens of flowers,—and the absurd notions that have driven a study so important to the preservation of life from the conversation and the teachings of home, disappear." It is a book which commends itself to every mother who believes health to be one of the essential requisites of a daughter's happiness.

FOOTSTEPS OF THE MASTER. By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Published by J. B. Ford & Co., New York.

The devoutly inclined will find this volume very attractive and very consoling. It embraces prose and poetical meditations on religious themes, particularly pertaining to Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Passion Week, Easter and the Ascension. There is the sweet fragrance of lofty spiritual longings everywhere in the volume, and it evidences a mind at once devout and cultured. Mrs. Stowe attempts to combat no materialistic theory, but writes from a standpoint of childlike faith in and love for the God-man, which will render the volume all the more soothing and acceptable to the Christian reader.

MADCAP VIOLET, a novel. By William Black. Published by Harper & Bros. New York.

This is the story of a high strung, bright and eccentric girl, who loses a lover and her reason, as a *finale* to the story of an eventful life. The story, however, is more than an ordinary love romance. There are passages here and there in it over which the genius of composition seems to have breathed his richest enchantment. The plot is so maintained that the interest never flags, and the volume as a whole is worthy of the fame of one of the great romancers of the age.

General Spinola's Collar.

That wonderful collar: "Did you ever hear the trick Frank Spinola's wonderful shirt collar served him during the war?" inquired one of the New York Assemblymen to a fellow member from up country, yesterday morning. The party addressed said he had never heard the trick, so the other went on, killing time while the ayes and noes were being called:

"Well, you see, at the beginning of the war Frank, who is full of grit, determined to enlist in the ranks. He said that those who wanted to be officers could do so, as for him he proposed to fight it out among the privates. Accordingly he applied to a recruiting officer, who told him if he could pass the requisite medical examination he would be delighted to have him in his company. Frank, conscious of his magnificent pysique laughed confidently and lost no time in getting into the doctor's presence, and telling him what he wanted. The doctor gave one look at his wonderful shirt collar and then said in decided tones:

"I'm truly sorry, Mr. Spinola, but I really cannot give you a certificate."

"Can't give me a certificate!" exclaimed the amazed Frank, "why in adjective and adjectivenation can't you? I'm sound as a dollar. I'll strip and let you give me a critical examination."

"It's no use of talking," said the doctor, "and you needn't trouble yourself to remove your coat. I know what I'm about; you can't get a certificate, and that's the end of it."

"— — — — — !? — — !?!? — —" remarked Frank, now thoroughly aroused, "why won't you give me a certificate?"

"I have no objection to telling you," said the doctor. "If you enlisted I'm sure you would always be found foremost in the fight. Being foremost in the fight, wearing that wonderful shirt collar, you would continually give rise to grave embarrassments and misunderstandings, for the enemy would be sure to take you for a flag of truce."

Frank's reply is not reported, but he forthwith abandoned his intentions of enlisting in the ranks.—*Albany Journal.*

AWAKENED IN HIS COFFIN.

Supposed Death of a Young Man of Forest, Ohio—He Recovers and His Sister Loses Her Reason.

On Friday last a young man named Charles Hueston, aged about twenty-three, was attacked with a disease supposed to be congestion of the lungs. After remaining in an unconscious condition for about two hours, the attending physician examined him and pronounced him dead. In the meantime his relatives, living at Forest, Ohio, had been apprised by telegraph of his illness, but they arrived at Monroeville too late to see the loved one alive. They were much affected at his sudden death, and the grief of his sister, a beautiful young lady, whose age was near his own, was distressing to see. She remained almost constantly by the body, and gave vent to her deep emotions in tears and sobs. Preparations to "lay out" the body were made. The barber was shaving the corpse, when the razor slipped a trifle and a jet of deep-colored blood burst forth. Some of the bystanders, upon seeing this, asserted that life was not yet extinct; but little heed was paid to these speculations, and they were not repeated to any of the deceased's relatives. The body was dressed and placed in the coffin, but as a precautionary measure the lid was not screwed down. The remains were placed on board the Friday afternoon passenger train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, to be taken to Forest, Ohio, for interment. The grief-stricken parents and sister accompanied the remains. The latter refused to go into the passenger coach, but remained in the express car, to be close to the body of him she loved.

It was nearly an hour before the train arrived at Forest, when a loud, unearthly shriek was heard, and in a second the young girl was prostrate upon the floor in a swoon. Several persons hastened to the rescue, when they, too, were nearly paralyzed by the discovery of the cause of her singular conduct. The supposed corpse of Charles Hueston was living, moving, and breathing. The head was thrust above the coffin, and the face, with its deathly pallor, presented a weird and ghastly spectacle. The young man was evidently amazed at his surroundings, and the first returning gleams of consciousness found him in a position of bewilderment. Loving hands and kind hearts devoted themselves to the care of the man who had, as it were, so suddenly risen from the dead, and of the young girl who so suddenly had been brought to the very portals of the grave. Hueston was taken from the coffin, restoratives applied under the direction of physicians who were on the train, and when he reached Forest was removed to his father's residence. On yesterday he was alive, and, although very ill, he was improving somewhat, and hope was entertained that he will completely recover.

The saddest feature in the case is yet to tell. The young lady has not had one moment of consciousness since the wild shriek which she gave in the car at the dreadful spectacle which met her eyes. It is feared, indeed, that her reason is permanently dethroned by the shock. As may well be imagined, these strange occurrences form the universal topic of conversation both at Monroeville and Forest. Nothing has ever produced such a sensation at Monroeville, where the young man has resided for the past five years, having been employed as foreman in one of the stave factories at that place.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

ONE AGENT BADLY DEFEATED.

The Victory of a Hardware Clerk.

A sprightly-looking man, with sandy whiskers and buff-colored satchel, entered a hardware store yesterday, where he encountered the head clerk, whose humor frequently takes a practical turn.

"Good morning, sir," said the sprightly-looking man, as he began to open his satchel. "Bad day out."

"Don't want any cutlery," responded the clerk.

"But I assure you, sir——"

"Don't want any chisels, nor hammers, nor carpet-tacks."

"But, my dear sir——"

"Don't want any hand-saws, stoves, cradle-blades, axes, nor anything else. Don't want even a tin horn."

By this time the sprightly-looking man had unbuckled the straps of his valise, dipped down into it and brought to light a small, curiously-shaped machine, which he held up to view with a proud smile.

"This, sir," said he, "is a model of Simpson's celebrated cooking stove and wash-pot combined. You will perceive that the movement is rendered reciprocal by this simple"——

"My friend," interrupted the head clerk, "do you know that you are liable to be counted out at any moment? The returning board is in session right here."

"But just do me the kindness to examine this beautiful piece of mechanism. It"——

"See here, stranger," responded the clerk, "did you ever know a crippled man to become President?"

"No, sir, I believe not."

"Well, if you've got any ambition that way you better leave this store, because in a general scuffle between you and me you might get your leg broken over some of these ovens and things."

The sprightly man to the hint, repacked his model and left in a hurry, while the head clerk went to the drawer, selected the cleanest looking $10 bill and put it in his pocket as a token of victory.

A Texan's Wonderful Traces.

A Texan, visiting the point, gathered around him some of our citizens Monday, and entertained them with some of his experiences in the Lone Star State. One incident told by him is as follows:

"You'd hardly believe, now, what I'm going to tell. In Texas we use raw-hide straps, or thongs, for traces, and in wet weather they stretch amazingly. Why, often in damp weather at home I've hitched up two horses and drove down the hill into the creek bottom for a sled load of wood. I have loaded the wood and many times driven back home and unhitched the horses and the sled would not be in sight."

"How did you get the wood home then?" asked an inquisitive bystander.

"Oh, I just tied the ends of the traces together and threw them over a post, went knocking about my work and waited till the sun shone out. Sometimes it would be more than two hours before that sled load of wood would get home, but you'd see her crawling up the hill at last, gradually approaching as the raw-hide traces shrunk up in their proper lengths. Yes, Texas is a great country, you bet."

Power of a Little Child.

Yesterday afternoon two men engaged in an angry dispute on the street, during which one shook his fist beneath the other's nose, and appeared to have worked himself into a fever heat of passion. Just then a little girl, almost an infant, who had been going by, but stopped, apparently paralyzed by the man's fury, moved quite close to him, and looking up into his face inquired, "What makes you so tross, mister?" It was so unexpected that the man evidently felt a complete revolution of feeling. Gradually his countenance cleared, and was finally lit up with a smile, as he patted the little peacemaker's head, and remarked as he moved away, ignoring the other man altogether. "I guess you're right, little pet."—*San Francisco Post.*

STATE NEWS.

PARKER MCDOWELL, publisher of the late Emlenton *News*, has been sent to Dixmont.

THE average cost of tuition per month for each pupil in the State, excluding Philadelphia, is ninety-one cents.

THE refuse food at the Logan House, Altoona, is eagerly sought for and thankfully accepted by the families of many unemployed workmen in that city.

LIGHTFOOT, *alias* Frank Hentz, who recently escaped from the cars while being taken to the Penitentiary by the Sheriff of Youngstown, Ohio, was found dead on Friday near Bucyrus, Ohio, with the shackles on his wrists.

ON Friday evening the telegraph signal tower of the Pennsylvania Railroad at South Fork, Cambria county, took fire and burned to the ground. Miss McDermott, the operator on duty, jumped from a second story window of the burning tower into the arms of a railroad official and was saved.

THE Methodist church at Elenburg, in the oil region, was burned down last Friday. The destruction of J. M. Gifford's printing establishment, adjoining the church, was necessary to prevent a widespread conflagration. Mr. Gifford gave his consent, his concern was demolished, the town was saved, and within two hours $400 had been raised to enable Mr. Gifford to build a new home and office. The burning of the church caused a loss of $6,000.

A FIVE year old daughter of George Smith, of Harlansburg, Lawrence county, was burned to death not long since. Her clothes caught fire from a grate in an upper room of the house. Every stitch of her clothing was burned off, with the exception of a band around her waist and one stocking. Her body from head to foot was baked to a cinder. When the stocking was pulled off, the skin peeled off with it like taking a glove from the hand. She was laid on a lounge, sprinkled with flour, and a coat of varnish was applied to her entire body, to exclude the air. She died in a few hours. Her mother was severely burned trying to save her.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.
JUDGE KETCHAM.

James T. Wood and Charles A. Wood, bankrupts, city. Order for meeting of creditors before Register Harper on the 31st inst.

Hook & Wise, bankrupts, Greene county. Rule on assignees to show cause why they should not pay certain moneys to the assignees of B. F. Hook & Co., bankrupts, in the State of Maryland.

John C. Flenniken, bankrupt, Greene county. Assignee's return of sale of real estate confirmed *nisi*.

A. L. Foote, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition for discharge and an order for hearing before the register.

The Masonic Bank of this city presented a petion asking for the adjudication in bankruptcy of John H. McMasters, of this city. Usual order issued.

Common Pleas No. 1.
JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of M. Nicolaus, confirmation of sale set aside and an *alias* order issued, authorizing the assignee to re-sell.

John White, Jr., and George Gerst, assignees of Philip Gerst, deceased, in trust, vs. Adam Nowman. Non suit entered.

A. Kelly & Co. vs. W. H. D. Parr, administrator. Verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $101.50, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of M. Ley & Bro. to Adam Reineman, report of sale confirmed.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Bricker vs. city of Pittsburgh.
McClarran vs. Kerr.
Nauman vs. Beilstein.
Bussarg vs. Nehren.
Spence vs. Cunningham.
Robinson vs. Armstrong.
Duquesne National Bank vs. Snodgrass.
Ferron vs. Walton.
Alborn vs. Felton.
Brown vs. Shaw, et al.
Gordon, et al. vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Benner & Son vs. Born & Co.
East End Mutual B. & L. Association vs. Forward.
Hare, guardian, vs. Conner.
Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Straw.
Lowry et al. vs. Maple.
Myers vs. Nusser, 2 cases.
McNulty vs. Benny.
Bruck vs. Bauer.

Common Pleas No. 2.
JUDGES EWING, KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

Meyer & Kohne, administrators for use of Albert Rhodes, vs. Jacob Greenawalt. Action on bond to secure purchase money. Verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $27,000, the penalty; the jury also found that there was due on the bond at the time the suit was brought $5,165.

Anna Hart vs. Herman Marsch. J. M. Caldwell, Esq., appointed commissioner to take the deposition of certain parties.

The Fair Oaks Regular Baptist Church, on application, was granted a charter of incorporation.

The five cases against Captain John McCloskey, owner of the towboat "Tigress No. 2," taken up Friday, are still on trial before Judge Ewing.

Stratton vs. Harley; action for damages. On trial.

Orphans' Court.
JUDGE HAWKINS.

W. E. Harrison was appointed guardian of J. Ross, Mary Ross and John Hugh Ross, minors.

Samuel Hunter, deceased, in partition. Petition presented and inquest awarded, returnable March 1, 1877.

Decrees of distribution were made in the estates of John S. Hall, James Campbell and Samuel Dowdie, deceased.

Widows' appraisements were presented and approved *nisi* in the estates of Charles Nelson, J. H. Dittler and Robert Forester.

Dietrick Huch, deceased. Rule granted on Henry Huch to show cause why his discharge as administrator should not be revoked and he be reinstated.

Chas. F. Benz, minor. A. B. Stevenson appointed guardian.

Jerome McTighe et al. in partition. Time for return of rule to show cause why an inquest to make partition should not be awarded, extended until January 13.

Andrew Bedell, deceased, in partition. Petition presented and citation awarded to show cause why an inquest should not be awarded.

Michael Perrott was apprinted guardian of Henry S. Brown, minor. Bond in the sum of $2,000 filed and approved.

Criminal Court.
JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. John Durkin, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Mary Durkin. Verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. William Johnston, indicted for false pretense, on oath of Arthur Dunn; defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere.

Commonwealth vs. Adam Hufnagle, indicted for assault and battery on oath of N. Vallance. Settled.

C. L. Straub entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to a charge of assault and battery preferred by C. O. Hanmer.

Commonwealth vs. George Owens, indicted for larceny, on oath of Daniel Lindly. Verdict of guilty.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of Thomas D. Reese, indicted for *forniz et cet*, and seduction.

Albert Stable and John Straub indicted for larceny. Verdict of not guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.
Louisa Jacob,
Pat. Trainor,
Rosella Turnbill,
J. L. Clark et al.,
Mary Livermore,
Laura Linz,
R. M. Stevenson,
Hester Wood, (2)
Chas. Neff,
David Carey,
J. A. Duval,
James Considine, et al.,
B. A. Cameron,
Chas. Luster, et al.,
John Anderson,
Nancy Frill,
Lyda Force,
Thos. McGinniss,
Wm. Anderson,
Wm. Emory et al.,
M. J. Greatrake,
Philip Morris,
Jas. Cassiday,
Ed. Czarnecki,
Chas. Grimes,
Henry Hoesscheralter,
Andy Fair,
Larry Gilson et al.,
John Jackson,
Harry A. Gilbert,

Legal Notes.

THE Bond of Friendship case of Clark vs. McCully's administrators, has been decided by the Supreme Court, now in session in Philadelphia, and Mr. Clark will get the $75,000. It will be remembered that this decision is on a re-argument of the case, it having previously been decided in Clark's favor.

AN error occured in our court report on Saturday, in which Adam Reineman was made to appear as having made an assignment, when in fact, he was an assignee. Mr. Reineman is not likely to make an assignment, as there are few men in the county so solid financially as he is.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
d&8 Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER,
41 285 LIBERTY STREET

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 138 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.'s,
141 WOOD STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Fine Engravings, Photographs from Celebrated European Paintings, Panel Flowers and Statuary, appropriately framed. Imported Window Transparencies, all the latest novelties. Also, Music Cabinets, Wall Pockets, Brackets, Pedestals, Card and Cabinet Photograph Frames, in Velvet, Swiss Carvings and Metal, all of which they offer at very low prices.

AMERICAN SOAP WORKS.
A. WILSON & CO.,
45 and 47 Ross street, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Family Soaps & Candles.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for price list. m43

ARSENIC—20 KEGS GARLAND'S TO arrive and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. SATURDAY, JANUARY 6. 1877.

Special Inducements to Buyers of Dry Goods
DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW SUITINGS.
At 12½c, Plaids and Knickerbocker Suitings.
At 10c, new desirable Dress Goods.
At 12½c, Wool Repped Plaids worth 22c.
At 12½c, Striped and Plaid Dress Goods, special bargains.

DRESS GOODS.
At 18¾c, newest colors in Alpaca Poplins.
At 20c, latest shades in double-fold Alpacas.
At 20c, Sicilian Basket Cloth Plaids.

ALPACAS, &C.
At 18¾c, Figured Alpacas, extra bargain.
At 25c to 50c, latest novelties in Brocades and a choice assortment of various Dress Fabrics.
At 50c up, very fine line new Dress Goods.

CASHMERES.
At 18¾ and 25c, fine Colored Cashmeres.
At 30, 33, 37½ and 50c, fine Black Cashmeres, extra bargains, worth from 37½ to 62½c.
At 62½c to $3.50, extra super Black Cashmeres. These Cashmeres will be found fully one third less than usual prices.

DRESS SILKS.
At 85, 90c and $1, heavy Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.12½ and $1.25, extra heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1.37½ and $1.50, special bargain just opened in superior quality Black Dress Silks.
At 75c, choice shades in Irish Poplins.

GREAT BARGAINS.
At $1, assorted shades of Brown Silks.
At $1.12½ to $2.50, choicest shades in Colored Silks.
Special bargains in Fancy Dress Silks.
Extra good value in our Mourning Goods Department.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We invite the particular attention of our friends and patrons to the following special inducements in Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques.

NEW SACQUES.
At $1.50, Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $2, Ladies' heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $2.50, Ladies' extra heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques.

LONG SACQUES.
At $3, Ladies' Diagonal Long Cloth Sacques.
At $4.50, Ladies' Diagonal Long Cloth Sacques, fur trimmed.

NEW SACQUES.
At $5 and $5.50, Ladies' Matalasse extra long Cloth Sacques.
At $6, Ladies' Beaver Fur trimmed Sacques.
At 5, Ladies' Chinchilla extra long Sacques.

FUR TRIMMED.
At $8, Ladies' All-wool Basket Cloth Fur trimmed Sacques.
An examination of these goods and prices will need no further comment.

NEW CLOAKS.
New Cloaks, Sacques, and Wraps still arriving daily.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
We also take special pleasure in inviting attention to this department, as it is unusually full and complete in all the different varieties for Ladies, Misses and Children, and offered at extremely low prices.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW CALICOS.
At 5c, Fast Colored best Calicos.
At 6¼c, choice styles best makes Calicos.
At 8c, 4-4 new styles Cretonnes.

MUSLINS.
At 5 and 6¼c, heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 7 and 8c, extra heavy Standard Sheetings.
At 6¼ and 7c, fine Bleached Shirting Muslin.
At 9c, fine Half Bleached Muslin.
At 9½c, an extra Soft Finish Muslin.

AT 10 CENTS,
4-4 "Fruit of the Loom" Muslin.
At 12½c, 5-4 Bleached Muslin.
At 25c, 11-4 heavy Bleached Sheeting.

LINENS AND TOWELS.
Extra good value in Loom, Table and Damask Linens, Madder and Turkey Red Tablings; Towels and Towelings.

TABLE COVERS.
New Domestic and Imported Towels; White and Colored Table Napkins; Ticks, Checks, Shirtings, &c.

SHIRT FRONTS.
All numbers in Shirt Fronts of our own manufacture at very low prices.
At 12½c, a very heavy dark Grey Flannel—an extra bargain.

BED COMFORTS.
At $1, full size heavy Calico Comforts.
Eastern and Country made Flannels and Blankets all fresh and clean, at very low prices.
Bargains in Cassimeres, Jeans, Cloths, Waterproofs, &c.

LADIES' HATS.
At 10c, good styles Wool Felt Hats.
At 10c, a lot of Trimmed Hats.
At 12½c, a lot of Velvet Trimmed Hats.
At 35c, a lot of Trimmed Hats worth $1.

TRIMMED HATS.
At 50c, Trimmed Hats, formerly $1.50.
At 75c, Trimmed Hats, worth $1.75.
At $1, choice newest styles Trimmed Hats, worth $2.50 and up.
At 25c, Gents' Felt Hats.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
At 6¼ and 8c, large size Ladies' Handkerchiefs.
At 10, 12½ and 15c, Ladies' Hemmed all-linen Handkerchiefs.
At 18¾c, Children's all-linen Colored Slips and Aprons.

APRONS.
At 12½ to 50c, Ladies' Large Colored Aprons.
At 12½c up, Ladies' White Aprons, all styles.
At 50c, Ladies' Gum Nursery Aprons, worth $1.50.

TRIMMINGS.
A choice assortment of Woolen and Silk Dr Fringes at very low prices.
An elegant line of Fur and Feather Trimm offered at special low prices.

GLOVES, &C.
New Embroideries and Laces. Kid, Lisle and Cloth Gloves.
Stamped Goods of every description.
At 37½c, Ladies' White Merino Undershirts.

UNDERWEAR.
Full and complete line of Gents' Merino and Wool Underwear. Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, and all kinds of Woolen Goods at lowest prices.

NOTICE.—Our "Ladies' Journal" for January is now out and ready for mailing—a very interesting number, containing bright new cuts, latest Fashions and miscellaneous reading. Sample copy mailed free to any address.

1877. JANUARY 1877.
Greatly Reduced
PRICES.
MEDIUM AND FINE
Dress Goods!
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks
LATEST STYLES.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT
FINE FURS.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED IN
All the Above Goods.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.,
Nos. 115 & 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

HARDWARE.
LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

1877. Music Books for 1877.
THE ENCORE.
Great Book for Singing Classes, Choirs, Musical Conventions, Academies, and Musical Societies.
THE ENCORE was compiled by L. O. EMERSON, whose well-known tact in discerning and providing for the popular taste in music, is amply illustrated in its pages. There is a fine Singing School Course, with abundant provision of useful and pleasing exercises and tunes for practice; and in addition, a large collection of Glees, Part Songs, &c., with a number of Sacred Tunes and Anthems. Thus it is just the book for Musical Associations, Choirs or Societies that require easy genial music for practice. Price 75 cents, or $7.50 per dozen.
THE SALUTATION, by L. O. EMERSON, is a larger book than the ENCORE, has fewer secular pieces but a great many more Tunes and Anthems and is a first-class book for Choirs and Singing Schools. $1.38, or $12 per dozen.
Either book mailed post free for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successor to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

Wall Paper—No. 1.
Wall Hangings, Ceilings, Friezes and Dados in English style, Eastlake and Owen Jones' designs.
Wall Paper—No. 2.
Leather, Tapestry Velvet, Gold Stencil, Pictures, French Corners and Borders, Paris styles.
Wall Paper—No. 3.
American Papers, original designs of all qualities at medium and low prices.
W. P. MARSHALL,
47 SEVENTH STREET, (not avenue.)

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON FOUNDRY.
Jas. A. Maxwell, Proprietor.
The manufacture of
IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES
A SPECIALTY.
Also, do a general Foundry business.
Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., Below Point Bridge.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

NEW AND FRESH.
For Saturday's Sales, (Dec. 23.)
Men's Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Men's Kid, Cloth and Calf Gloves.
Men's Ties, Bows and Scarfs.
Men's Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.
Ladies' Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Ties, Bows and Sets.
Ladies' Pocket Books.
Misses' Embroidered Sets.
Children's Handkerchiefs and Collars.
J. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.

ARCHITECTS.
BOYD & GAMBLE
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe,
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
b88 PITTSBURGH.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.
COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
OFFICE and Yard, 567 LIBERTY STREET.
Particular attention given to filling orders for above coal.

FRIEDMANN'S
INJECTORS,
FOR
STEAM BOILERS
TAKES THE PREMIUM.
They start promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no movable parts to get out of order.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. YEAGER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers,
OFFER TO
WHOLESALE BUYERS
A large and complete stock of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
11 0 Market St

100 BAGS BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, choice. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 110 Water street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE Public Printing and Binding.

In compliance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the Constitution, in relation to the public printing and binding, and the supply of paper therefor," approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1876, I hereby advertise for sealed proposals for executing all the public printing and binding of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the term of four years from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act. All proposals must be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding," and delivered to me on the fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1877, before twelve o'clock M.; and the bidder or bidders must accompany his or their proposal with a bond to the Commonwealth, with at least two sufficient sureties, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, conditioned to the acceptance of the contract and faithful performance of the work in the manner provided for in said act if allotted to him or them; said bond must have endorsed thereon or annexed thereto the certificate of the President or additional Law Judge of the district or districts in which such sureties reside, or in case of the absence or other inability of such President and additional Law Judge, then the certificate of the Associate Judges of the county or counties in which such sureties respectively reside, that said bond and sureties are sufficient to secure the Commonwealth to the amount of the penalty thereof; and said bond must contain the further condition, that in case the contract is awarded to the person or persons bidding at his or their bid, and the said person or persons refuse or neglect to accept the same, he or they, with his or their sureties, shall be liable to the Commonwealth for the difference between the amount of such bid and the amount of the bid of the person or persons to whom the printing and binding shall be awarded, after such neglect or refusal, as provided in the third section of said act of the General Assembly.

All proposals will be opened by me, in the presence of those bidding, at my office, in the City of Harrisburg, at twelve o'clock M., of said fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1877, and all the printing and binding publicly allotted to the person or persons who propose to execute the same at the highest rate per centum below the rates fixed by the schedule annexed to the aforesaid act of the General Assembly; but no allotment will be made to any person or persons whose proposal is not accompanied with a bond as required by the provisions of the first section of said act, or to any person or persons known to be irresponsible. The person or persons to whom the printing and binding is allotted will be required to execute the same in the manner provided by said act of the General Assembly, and must procure good and sufficient materials for executing the printing of the laws, journals, reports, bills, resolutions, messages, and all other legislative and executive papers, documents, blanks and miscellaneous printing authorized by law, or that may be ordered by the Legislature, or the Chief Clerk of either branch thereof, or by the executive or any of the departments of the government, and keep the same at the State Capital, and be at all times in readiness to execute the printing aforesaid in a neat and workmanlike manner, with the utmost dispatch.

Blank bonds will be furnished on application to me, and specimen samples as a standard for quality of work which the contractor or contractors will be required to execute can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 8, 1877.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the style of Bakewell & Marthens in the Printing and Bookbinding business is this day dissolved by limitation.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JNO. F. MARTHENS.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership in the Printing and Bookbinding business under the firm name of Bakewell, Marthens & Co., at 71 Grant street.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JNO. F. MARTHENS,
THOS. H. BAKEWELL.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877. n14

THE PARTNERSHIP OF A. C. BAKEWELL & CO., heretofore existing between Allan C. Kerr and the firm of Bakewell & Marthens, (consisting of Allan C. Bakewell and John F. Marthens) is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALLAN C. KERR,
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JOHN F. MARTHENS.
January 1, 1877.

The Printers' Supply business heretofore conducted by the firm of A. C. Bakewell & Co., will be continued from this date by the undersigned as partners under the firm name of Allan C. Bakewell & Co., at their stand, 75 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
ALLAN C. KERR.
January 1, 1877. n13

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. P. Wallace and J. C. Kirkpatrick, under the firm name of R. P. Wallace & Co., was dissolved December 31, 1875, by mutual consent, J. C. Kirkpatrick retiring.

R. P. WALLACE,
J. C. KIRKPATRICK.

COPARTNERSHIP—I have this day, January 2, 1877, associated with me in the wholesale Glass, Lamp and Oil trade, H. McAfee, Jr., formerly connected with this house, the style of the firm remaining the same, R. P. Wallace & Co. We shall be pleased to see our friends at the old place, 39 Wood street.

n12 R. P. WALLACE.

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In the matter of Philip F. Schuchman, Debtor. No. 2873 in Bankruptcy. At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1877.

Notice is hereby given that a Resolution of Composition passed by the creditors of said debtor, together with a statement of said debtor's assets and debts, has been presented to the Court; and that a hearing will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 15th day of January, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring whether such Resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th Section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act, approved June 22d, 1874, at which time you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why the said Resolution of Composition should not be confirmed and recorded, and said statement of assets and debts filed, as provided by said Section.

n57 S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

NOTICE—WHEREAS, LETTERS OF Administration on the Estate of JOHN PORTER, late of Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned; therefore, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to

16-T WM. PORTER, Administrator.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. WHITTIER
Successfully treats and cures in the shortest possible time SYPHILIS in all its forms. GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS and all forms of NERVOUS DISEASES, SPERMATORRHEA, Night Losses and IMPOTENCY.
Call or address, DR. WHITTIER,
302 Penn avenue.

GLASS SHADES
FOR WAX WORK, &C.
Prices greatly reduced.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

POLITICAL.

PITTSBURGH.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. 154

☞ FOR SELECT COUNCIL,
JAMES P. SPEER,
FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY CITY,
To fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thos. M. Bayne, Esq. m59

☞ FOR SELECT COUNCIL,
THEO. F. COLEMAN,
FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY CITY,
To fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thos. M. Bayne, Esq. n2

Bayard Taylor
SAYS:—"I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy at Media of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which the Academy is conducted, as well as the deportment of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the latter."
This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. $260 a year for Boarding, Washing, Gas, &c., School Books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Students admitted any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils, combining the advantages of private tutoring and school room drill. Media has 7 churches and charter which has prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks for 26 years. 10 Instructors, 2 graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium, &c., circular and reference in this city, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard University, A. M.), Media, Pa. m57

CURES GUARANTEED
For ALL FORMS of Chronic, Venereal and Nervous Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietor is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at office will show, and is acknowledged to be the most successful, as his extensive practice will prove.
Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are treated in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfit the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE
WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
311 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS,
OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive & Stationary Boilers
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

ARSENIC—20 KEGS GARLAND choice. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.